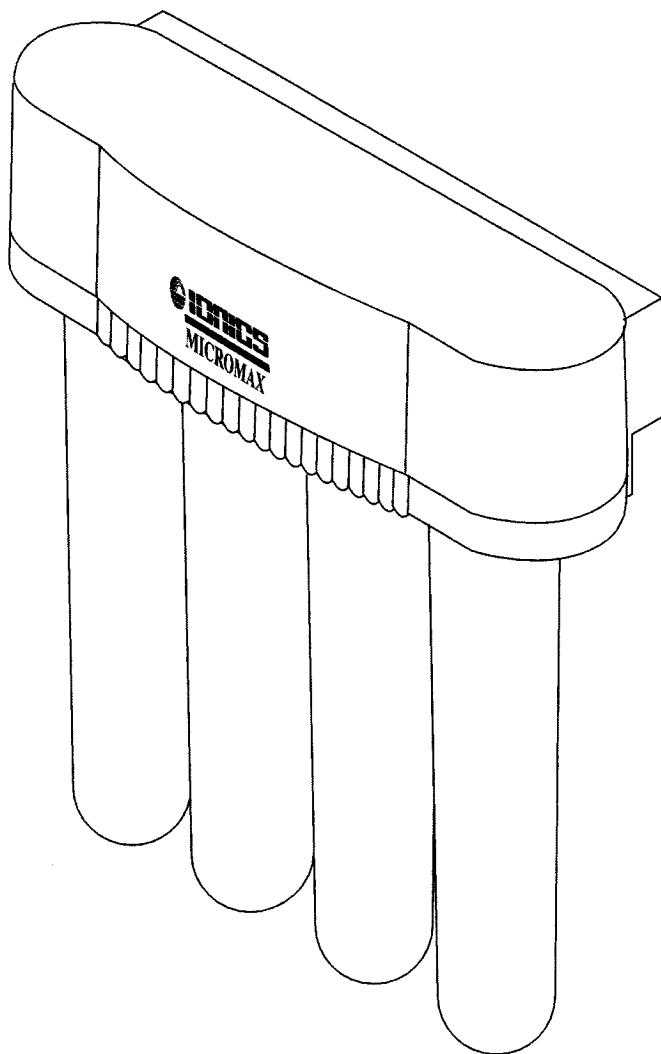


MICROMAX 6500 TFC

Owner's Manual

This manual is for the Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of the MICROMAX 6500 TFC Reverse Osmosis (RO) Drinking Water Appliance



Ionic U.S. Water Group
1971 Rutan Drive
Livermore, CA 94551-7646
925-456-7000
925-456-7010 Fax
www.ionicsfidelity.com

Installer: Leave with homeowner.

INSTR6018 1206 PRE

SAFETY INFORMATION

Read, understand and follow all safety information contained in these instructions prior to installation and use of the Micromax 6500 TFC Reverse Osmosis (RO) Drinking Water Appliance. Retain these instructions for future reference.

Intended use:

The Micromax 6500 TFC Reverse Osmosis (RO) Drinking Water Appliance is intended to connect permanently to a home plumbing system and has not been evaluated for other uses.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNAL WORD CONSEQUENCES



WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury and/or property damage.

CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.



WARNING

To reduce the risk associated with ingestion of contaminants due to use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality:

- Do not use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system.

CAUTION

To reduce the risk associated with property damage due to water leaks:

- Installation must comply with existing state or local plumbing codes;
- Protect from freezing. Drain system when room temperature drops below 40°F (4.4°C);
- Do not install system where line pressures above 100 psi (689 kPa) may occur;
- Do not use torches or other heat sources near plastic plumbing;
- Take care when using pliers or pipe wrenches to tighten plastic fittings;
- Change carbon cartridges every 6 months;
change the reverse osmosis element every 3 years.

IMPORTANT NOTES

- The system should be installed on cold water lines only.
- **Failure to install or operate your filter system in accordance with these use instructions or any other installation or use instructions accompanying this product may result in product failure and property damage, including water leakage and will void warranty.**

INTRODUCTION

This manual explains the installation, operation and maintenance of the Ionics U.S. Water Group Reverse Osmosis (RO) Drinking Water Appliances. Please read each section of this manual carefully. The specific model chosen should be appropriate for the local water conditions and the customer's needs. Check the Performance Data Sheet for the performance characteristics and the conditions of use.

The undercounter RO drinking water appliances are designed to connect permanently to a home plumbing system. To ensure that the installation conforms to your state and local plumbing codes, it is recommended that the installation be performed by a qualified installation specialist for RO drinking water appliances or a licensed plumber. Failure to install the system as instructed will **VOID** the warranty.

**Caution: The RO membrane cartridge may be shipped with a preservative solution inside.
Make sure to flush it thoroughly as directed before the first use.**

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I. Installation Instructions

Failure to install or operate your filter system in accordance with these use instructions or any other installation or use instructions accompanying this product may result in product failure and property damage, including water leakage and will void warranty.

A. DETERMINE THE APPLIANCE LOCATION

The appliance can be located under a sink or in a basement depending on space availability and the customer's preference. If a basement installation is selected, additional tubing, hardware and fittings may be needed and a hole will have to be made from inside the cabinet, through the floor, to the basement. **Never** install it in an area of the home where the temperature may drop to freezing, damage to the appliance may occur.

The exact placement of the various components of the appliance will vary from installation to installation. The installer, in conjunction with the customer, must decide on where to place the faucet, tank and filtration assembly by balancing the homeowner's convenience with ease of installation and servicing. (See Fig. 1).

Considerations for an icemaker or other remote hookup should be predetermined, including routing and any additional tools, fittings, and tubing that may be required.

Installation must comply with state and local plumbing codes.

B. PREPARE THE AREA FOR INSTALLATION

To save time, it is often advised to call the customer and request that they clean under the sink prior to arrival. Otherwise, remove supplies from under the sink and stack them neatly away from the working area. Arrange a light for the work area, if necessary.

Inspect the cold water supply line and determine if any special fittings, in addition to what is included in the kit, are required.

NOTE: It is a good idea at this time to check the condition of the undercounter plumbing for any existing or potential leaks. The customer should be advised of any problem so there is no misunderstanding as to who is responsible.

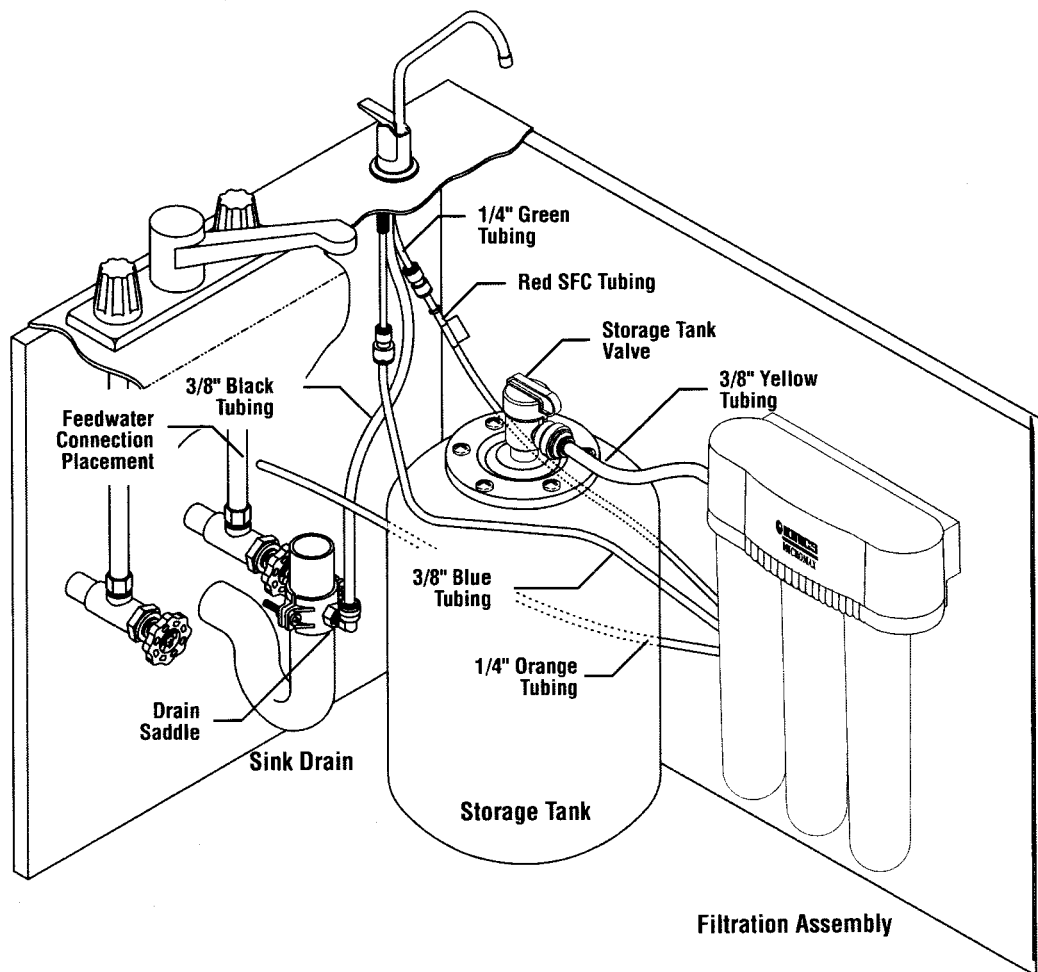


Fig. 1

C. PREPARE THE APPLIANCE FOR INSTALLATION

Open the shipping carton and remove the components. Check to see that all of the installation parts are present. They should include the filtration assembly, storage tank, faucet, installation hardware, RO membrane cartridge and tubing. Check to see that the air charge in the empty tank is approximately 7 psi (48 kPa). **Note:** Check the storage tank air pre-charge with the tank valve open. Adjust it if necessary. If the optional percent rejection monitor is selected, the probes should be installed at this time. Follow the instructions that came with the monitor. To help keep the membrane as clean as possible, the RO membrane cartridge has been shipped separately in a sealed plastic bag. Follow the steps below to install the RO membrane cartridge.

STEP 1: Cut open the sealed plastic bag and remove the RO membrane cartridge.

STEP 2: Remove the white plug from the fitting at the bottom of the cartridge by pushing in the small white collet and pulling out the plug simultaneously. (See figure 6.)

STEP 3: Remove the red plastic cap from the top of the cartridge.

STEP 4: Connect the red SFC reject tubing by inserting it into the fitting at the bottom of the RO membrane cartridge as far as it will go. Line up the cartridge ears (see figure 9), insert the cartridge and push it into the head until it is fully seated. Twist the cartridge 1/4 turn to the right to lock it into place. The final orientation should be such that the cartridge label faces toward the front and the fitting is located towards the rear.

D. MAKE THE FAUCET MOUNTING HOLE

A wide variety of RO faucet mounting situations may be encountered. The most common are stainless steel or ceramic on metal sinks. Consult your dealer for any other materials which may be encountered.

The customer should be consulted before determining the faucet location. The faucet should be positioned so that it empties into the sink and the spout swivels freely for convenience.

If the sink already has a hole provided that can accommodate the RO faucet, then no drilling is required.

NOTE: With customer's permission, sprayers can be disconnected to provide a suitable mounting hole for the RO faucet. A pipe cap or plug will be required to seal the sprayer connection.

WARNING: It is mandatory that safety glasses be worn during the sink hole drilling operations in order to prevent eye injury..

Before drilling the hole, always check underneath the sink to ensure that nothing will interfere with mounting the faucet such as reinforcing ribs, support brackets or the cabinet construction.

Stainless steel sink, air gap faucet.

Recommended tools:

- Center punch
- Variable speed drill and high speed drill bits
- Greenlee 7/8" chassis punch (alternate 9/16" may be used for a non-air gap faucet)
- Protective gloves

Procedure:

- 1) Center punch a small indent at the center of the desired faucet location.
- 2) Slowly drill the required pilot hole for the chassis punch.
- 3) Set up the chassis punch per the instructions and tighten the nut to cut the desired hole size.
- 4) Clean up all sharp edges with a file if necessary.

Porcelain/Enamel/Ceramic sink on sheet metal or cast iron base; air gap or non air gap faucet.

Recommended tools:

- Variable speed drill
- Relton 7/8" porcelain cutter tool set
- Plumber's putty

It is important to understand what is involved in this procedure. First, the glassy layer of porcelain must be penetrated through to the base metal. Second, a center disc of porcelain must be removed while protecting the surrounding porcelain against chipping or fracturing. Third, the base metal must be drilled through to complete the hole.

Procedure:

- 1) Mark the center for the 7/8" hole.
- 2) Form a shallow putty dam around the hole area and fill it with enough water to lubricate the carbide drill bit.
- 3) Carefully drill a pilot hole through the porcelain/enamel and the base metal using a carbide type pilot drill. Important: Always operate the drill with light pressure at a slow speed (300-400 rpm).
- 4) Insert the pilot tip of the spring-loaded porcelain cutter into the pilot hole.
- 5) Drill the porcelain/enamel using the spring-loaded porcelain cutter, making certain a complete ring has been cut through the porcelain/enamel to the metal base.
- 6) Change to the metal cutter. With a slow speed and light pressure, cut away the inner porcelain/enamel disc down to the base metal. Make certain that the cutter does not touch the outer rim of the cut porcelain/enamel. Continue with this bit to cut completely through the metal.

IMPORTANT: When using a porcelain cutter it is critical that it is always in a sharpened condition. Dull cutters have been known to chip sinks.

E. MOUNT THE FAUCET

Undercounter installations generally require that the faucet's built-in air gap be used. In basement installations, the built-in air gap does not have to be used if one is provided elsewhere on the drain line.

Undercounter Installation With An Air Gap Faucet (Air Gap is provided by hole 1" above faucet base):

- 1) Familiarize yourself with all of the components shown in the air gap faucet diagram. (See Fig. 2)
- 2) Remove the hardware from the threaded nipple of the faucet, except for the chrome base plate and the rubber washer. The rubber washer may be replaced with a bead of plumber's putty for a neater appearance.
- 3) Connect the 1/4" green tubing supplied in the installation kit to the smaller barb on the air gap faucet. Push it on firmly until it seats.
- 4) Connect the supplied 3/8" black tubing to the larger barb on the air gap faucet. Push it on firmly until it seats.
- 5) From above the sink counter-top, feed the air gap tubing and the threaded nipple through the faucet mounting hole and position the faucet spout over the sink.
- 6) From below the sink/countertop, install the white spacer (open side toward the air gap tubing), flat washer and hex nut onto the threaded nipple and tighten it by hand.
- 7) Back off on the hex nut just enough to slide the slotted washer (open side toward the air gap tubes) between the white spacer and the underside of the sink/countertop.
- 8) After rechecking the faucet orientation, tighten the hex nut with a 9/16" wrench until the faucet feels secure.
- 9) From above the sink, make any minor orientation corrections by turning the faucet on its flats with a padded adjustable wrench. Use care not to mar the finish.

Faucet with Air Gap

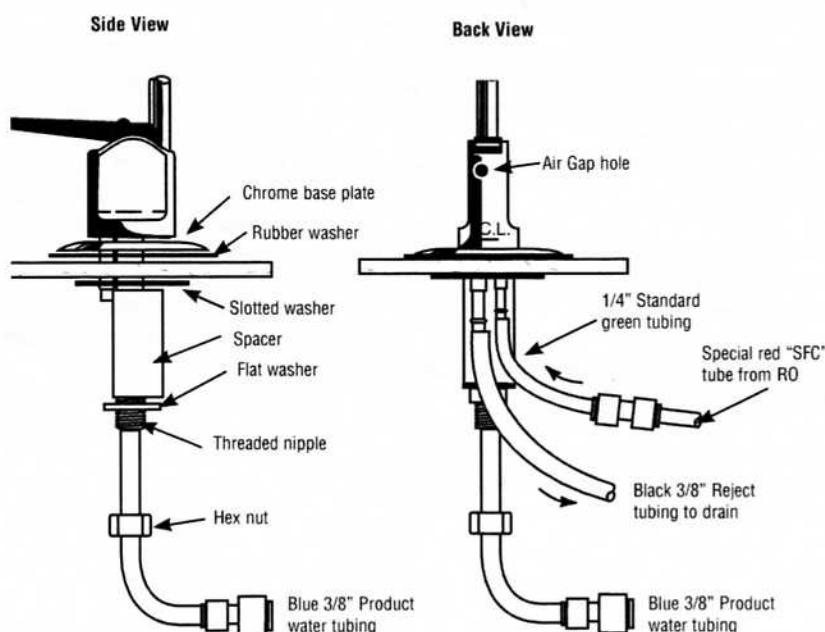


Fig. 2

F. INSTALL THE FEED WATER TAPPING VALVE AND TUBING

- 1) Consult the manufacturer's installation instructions for proper maintenance.
- 2) Connect one end of the orange tubing to the feedwater valve.

G. PREFILL AND SANITIZE THE STORAGE TANK

Refilling the storage tank is always recommended so that there is pressure to check for leaks as well as sufficient water to flush the carbon postfilter. The RO Drinking Water Appliance is furnished with a container of special sanitizing granules. It is important to use a sanitizer when prefilling the tank so the solution can sanitize the tubing, fittings, and the faucet at start up.

- 1) Thread the taped 3/8" x 1/4" tank fitting into the tank valve. **Do not over tighten.** Open the tank valve so that the tank valve handle is parallel to the valve body. Locate the enclosed container of sanitizing granules, open it and pour the contents into the end of the tank valve.
- 2) Disconnect the 3/8" yellow tubing from the back of the filtration assembly and connect one end of it into the tube fitting located on the tank valve.
- 3) Connect the other end of the 3/8" yellow tubing to the 3/8" x 1/4" union connector included in the tank sanitization kit.
- 4) Connect the free end of the 1/4" orange feedwater tubing to the other end of the 3/8" x 1/4" union connector.
- 5) Open the feedwater valve (making sure the tank valve is still open) and allow the tank to fill (about 3 minutes).
- 6) Close the feedwater tapping valve and the tank valve elbow fitting and set the tank aside while proceeding with the rest of the installation (the sanitizing solution should be kept in the tank for at least 15 minutes).

NOTE: If you encounter difficulty in removing the tubing from the tank, make sure the tank valve is closed and then cut the yellow tubing approximately 1" away from the tank valve fitting to relieve the pressure. Remove the 1" piece from the tank fitting.

NOTE: If an alternate storage tank is used, it should be sanitized with household bleach (5-1/4%). Use 3 ml. (1/2 teaspoon) of bleach for a 2.5 gallon tank.

- 7) Reconnect the 3/8" yellow tubing to the back of the filtration assembly.

IMPORTANT: After the installation is complete, it is recommended that the 3/8" x 1/4" union connector be saved for future use in tank sanitization.

H. INSTALL THE DRAIN CONNECTION

IMPORTANT: Before starting this procedure, inspect the condition of the drain piping, especially in older homes where the traps and tailpieces can be deceptively thin and frail. If they are in poor condition, it is wise to inform the customer that the condition should be remedied.

IMPORTANT: Some local plumbing codes may prohibit the use of saddle-type valves and/or drain connections. The use of saddle-type valves are prohibited in Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota. Check your local plumbing codes for any restrictions that apply. Massachusetts CMR 248 strictly prohibits the use of saddle-type valves. The feedwater connection must conform to applicable plumbing codes.

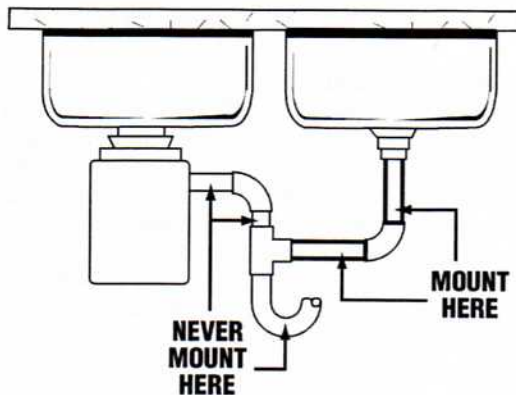


Fig. 4

Undercounter Installation:

The drain saddle assembly is designed to fit around a standard 1-1/2" OD drain pipe. For smaller (lavatory type) or larger (ABS pipe) drains, consult your dealer for special drain saddles.

The drain saddle should always be installed above (before) the trap and on the vertical or horizontal tailpiece. Never install the drain saddle close to the outlet of a garbage disposal because plugging of the RO drain line may occur. (See Fig. 4)

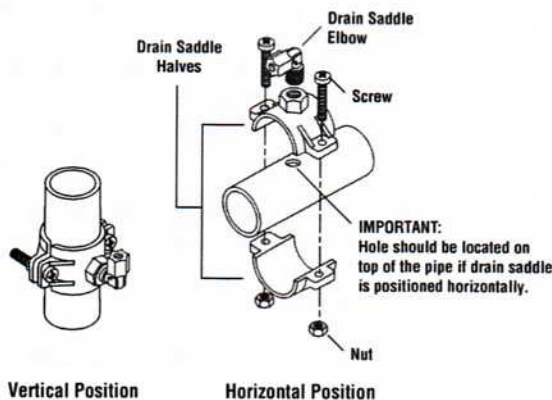


Fig. 5

- 1) Position the threaded half of the drain saddle at the selected location and mark the pipe through the threaded opening.
- 2) Drill a 1/4" hole at the marked location through one side of the drain tailpiece.
- 3) Position both halves of the drain saddle on the drain pipe so that the threaded opening is lined up with the hole in the drain pipe.
- 4) Use the screws and nuts to clamp the drain saddle onto the drain pipe. Make sure that there is equal space between saddle halves on each side. Do not overtighten. (See Fig. 5)
- 5) Orient the elbow in the direction of the RO faucet location.

I. INSTALL THE FILTRATION ASSEMBLY AND STORAGE TANK

Undercounter Installation:

The filtration assembly is usually mounted to the right or the left side wall inside of the sink cabinet, taking into consideration the space available and the tank location. Generally, the storage tank is placed in the rear of the sink cabinet while the filtration assembly is positioned toward the front for filter cartridge accessibility.

To mount the filtration assembly, elevate it at least 2" (5 cm) off of the cabinet floor and, while keeping it level, mark the location of the mounting holes on the cabinet side wall. Make small pilot holes with an awl or a drill and screw in the two mounting screws; leaving just enough protruding to allow the bracket mounting slots to slide over them.

NOTE: If the cabinet side walls are not of solid construction, the filtration assembly can be set on the cabinet floor and held against the side wall with the mounting screws. However, the filtration assembly will then need to be lifted from the mounting screws in order to remove the filter cartridges.

The storage tank may be oriented either vertically or horizontally. It is generally placed to the rear of the cabinet but can be set in the front center (between the sink basins) for ease of access if space permits.

J. MAKE THE TUBING CONNECTIONS

With all of the components in place, the tubing connections can be made. When routing the tubing between the components, several guidelines should be observed.

- Tubing runs should generally follow the contour of the cabinet rather than interfere with the cabinet storage area.
- Strive for a neat and orderly tubing "flow" by using fasteners (e.g. insulated staples) to secure the tubing.
- Arrange the tubing so that there are no sharp bends. Leave some "play" in the tubing for ease of servicing, then cut the tubing to the desired length.
- Try to keep the tubing from the filtration assembly to the tank and faucet as short as practical for good flow.

Undercounter Installation:

The appliance will have the 3/8" yellow, 3/8" blue and the 1/4" orange tubing already connected to the filtration assembly.

- 1) The 1/4" orange tubing should already have been connected to the feedwater valve. Route the other end through the large opening in the bottom of the metal bracket and loop it back to the "Feed" connection on the filtration assembly.
- 2) Attach the 1/4" x 3/8" union to 1/4" blue tubing on faucet.
- 3) Connect the 3/8" blue tubing from the filtration assembly to the other end of 3/8" x 1/4" union.
- 4) Route the 3/8" black tubing from the faucet air gap to the drain saddle so that it slopes continuously downward without any loops or low spots. Cut the tubing to the proper length and connect it to the drain elbow.
- 5) Connect the 3/8" yellow tubing from the filtration assembly to the tank.
- 6) Route the special red SFC tubing toward the faucet. **Do not cut this special SFC tubing.** It's length is important to maintain proper efficiency and performance.
- 7) Cut the 1/4" green tubing from the faucet air gap to the proper length and connect it to the 1/4" connector fitting on the end of the SFC tubing.

K. INSTALL THE ICEMAKER HOOKUP (optional)

The RO drinking water appliance can be connected to any standard refrigerator icemaker or icemaker/water dispenser. It should never be connected to a commercial type bar icemaker.

Hooking up an icemaker involves connecting a tee with a shut off valve into the 3/8" blue faucet tubing and routing the tubing over to the refrigerator. Hooking up to existing copper unit is generally not recommended unless it is less than six months old. If copper tubing must be used, then the installation of a small in-line carbon filter at the refrigerator connection is recommended.

Before turning off the existing tap water supply to the refrigerator icemaker, always shut off the icemaker first (usually by lifting the lever arm above the bin to the uppermost position). The icemaker should only be turned on again **after** the RO system has been drained several times and the storage tank has a **full** supply of water.

NOTE: Contact your dealer for the availability of special icemaker hookup kits.

IMPORTANT: Before any service is performed on the RO appliance, always turn off the icemaker valve and the icemaker unit. Only turn them on when the system is operating and the tank is full.

L. START UP THE APPLIANCE

- 1) Double check to see that all of the connections are secure.
- 2) Open the feedwater tapping valve and check the appliance for leaks. If any leaks are detected, close the valve and correct the problem before proceeding. **NOTE:** If a leak occurs at a "Push In" plastic fitting, then refer to Fig. 6.
- 3) Open the storage tank valve and lift the faucet handle until a steady stream of water flows. Close the faucet, wait at least five (5) minutes and carefully check for leaks. Correct them as necessary.

NOTE: When the appliance is first turned on, water may intermittently "spurt" from the air gap opening at the side of the faucet. This is perfectly normal, and is caused by air trapped in the system. This will usually disappear within a short time.

M. FLUSH THE APPLIANCE OF THE PRESERVATIVE AND CHECK THE OPERATION

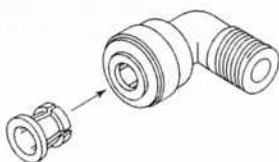
- 1) With the tank valve closed (the tank should still contain the sanitizing solution at this point), open the faucet (set the faucet handle in the "up" position) and feedwater valve. Water should begin to drip from the faucet within several minutes. Continue to flush the system for 1 hour. Water will steadily drip from the faucet at the time. During this procedure, the tank is being intentionally bypassed in order to thoroughly sanitize the tank and also flush the membrane of any preservatives.
- 2) After flushing for 1 hour, shut off the faucet. Open the tank valve, lift the faucet handle again and allow the tank to completely empty. When the tank is empty, the faucet will drip steadily. Measure and record the rate at which water drips from the faucet. Use a graduated cylinder (in milliliters) and a watch with a second hand to calculate the approximate production in gallons per day (milliliters per minute $\times 0.38 =$ gpd). Proceed to check the reject flow by disconnecting the tubing at the drain connection and measuring the drip as outlined above. The ratio should be a minimum of 2.5 (reject) to 1 (product). Repeat every 5 minutes until the rate is constant. At this point the tank should be empty.
- 3) Allow the system to operate in this condition for 24 hours to help ensure water is free of sanitizing agent.

- 4) Close the faucet and reinspect the appliance for leaks. Allow the tank to fill completely (it will take approximately 4 hours), then drain the tank again. The water should be discarded because it may contain some preservative/disinfectant solution.
- 5) The appliance should be ready to use as soon as the tank refills. If any objectionable taste is noticed after the second tankful is drained, instruct the customer to wait and drain the tank the following day. Only at this time should an icemaker be turned on if one is connected to the appliance.

N. CLEAN UP, PAPERWORK AND CUSTOMER ORIENTATION

- 1) Clean up the work area thoroughly. This is important in leaving a good final impression with the customer.
- 2) Affix any special decals or stickers. Fill out the warranty card and return it. Be sure to record the house water pressure and the TDS for your service files.
- 3) Familiarize the family members with the general operation of their new RO drinking water appliance. In particular, note the following:
 - The faucet handle positions: down for momentary flow, and up for continuous flow. Also, note the moveable spout.
 - The location of the feedwater valve and the tank shut off valve as well as the procedure for turning them off.
 - Review the many uses of the water (cooking, soups, juices, ice cubes, baby formula, pets, plants, etc.).
 - Review the recommended maintenance schedule as determined by the local water conditions.

'Push-In' Tubing Connector



This product is outfitted with user friendly 'Push In' connectors. Proper use of the connectors is shown in the diagrams.

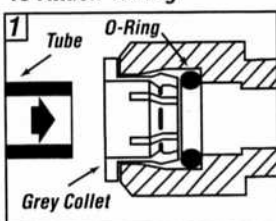
It is most important that the tubing selected for use with these connectors be of high quality, exact size and roundness, and with no surface nicks or scratches. If it is necessary to cut the tubing, use a plastic tubing cutter or sharp razor knife. Make a clean square cut.

Should a leak occur at a 'Push-In' connector, the cause is usually defective tubing.

To Fix:

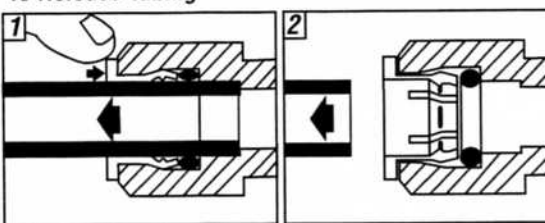
- Relieve pressure
- Release tubing
- Cut off at least 1/4" from end.
- Reattach tubing
- Confirm connection is leak free.

To Attach Tubing



Push tubing straight in as far as it will go. Tubing is secured in.

To Release Tubing



Push in grey collet to release tubing.

Pull tubing straight out.

Fig. 6

O. INSTALLATION TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem: Leak at the drain saddle.

Cause: Drain saddle not clamped tightly enough.

Solution: Tighten the drain saddle screws evenly and firmly.

Problem: Leak at the fittings threaded connection.

Cause: Fitting is improperly taped or not tightened sufficiently.

Solution: Retape the threaded portion with PTFE tape and thread it in firmly. Do not over tighten.

Problem: Leak at the fittings push-in connection.

Cause: Tubing is defective if there is a tubing misassembly.

Solution: Remove the tubing. Squarely cut off 1/4 inch from the end of the tubing using a sharp razor knife and reinsert it into the fitting. Make sure that the tubing is pushed in completely until it seats. See Figure 6.

Problem: Leak at the filter cartridge head.

Cause: Defective or misaligned O-ring.

Solution: Close the feedwater tapping valve and the storage tank valve. Lift up on the faucet handle and drain the tank a minimum of five (5) minutes. Remove the filter cartridge and check the condition of the O-rings. If they are misaligned, reseal them. If they are damaged, replace them.

Problem: The faucet leaks from the spout with the handle down.

Cause: An obstructed or defective valve seat in the faucet mechanism.

Solution: Remove the faucet spout with a twisting/lifting motion and slide the faucet handle forward over the spout hole to gain access to the faucet valve. Unscrew the tee-bar and the slotted bushing to remove the valve. Clean out any obstruction or replace it with a new valve mechanism if necessary.

Problem: No steady drip from the open faucet after the tank is drained.

Causes:

- The feedwater valve is not open.
- A leak from any product water fitting connection.
- The icemaker valve was left open before the start-up procedure completed.
- Air is still trapped in the system.

Solutions:

- Open the feedwater valve completely.
- Correct the fitting leak as outlined above.
- Close the icemaker valve and wait until the faucet drips.
- Wait for the air to be purged from the system.

Problem: Water leaks from air gap module opening.

Causes:

- The drain line is blocked or the drain hole is not drilled through completely.
- Air is locked in the air gap outlet.
- There is excessive RO reject flow.

Solutions:

- Check to see that the drain line is clear of any obstruction and remove the drain saddle fitting to verify that the hole is drilled through completely.
- Blow air into the air gap outlet using a short length of tubing.
- Disconnect the red SFC reject tubing from the faucet air gap inlet tubing and check the reject flow rate. It should be less than 175 ml/min. If it is greater than 175 ml/min., replace the red SFC reject tubing with the new one of proper length.

Problem: Too little or no reject flow.

Causes:

- Red SFC reject tubing is plugged or defective.
- The feedwater tapping valve is not open.
- An obstruction in the faucet air gap module.

Solutions:

- Replace the SFC reject tubing with one of proper length.
- Open the feedwater tapping valve completely.
- Remove the air gap module and inspect the internal flow path. Replace the air gap module if necessary.

Problem: Chlorine or other unpleasant taste/odor is evident after the initial tank filling.

Cause: Residual preservative/sanitizer is still in the water.

Solution: Drain and fill the storage tank several times if necessary.

Problem: Noise in the drain (gurgling or dribbling sound).

Cause: The reject water is dripping into the standing water in the drain trap.

Solutions:

- Make sure that the 3/8" black drain tubing from the faucet air gap module slopes continuously downward to the drain saddle without any loops or low spots.
- Angle the drain piping so that the reject water runs down the side of the drain pipe.
- Change the location of the drain saddle to the horizontal drain pipe or any alternate vertical drain pipe which is farther from the trap. Properly plug the original hole. **Caution:** Make sure the drain saddle is always installed above (before) the trap.

II. Operation & Maintenance Instructions

Failure to install or operate your filter system in accordance with these use instructions or any other installation or use instructions accompanying this product may result in product failure and property damage, including water leakage and will void warranty.

A. IMPORTANT WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Reverse Osmosis drinking water appliances contain treatment components that are critical for the effective reduction of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) as well as inorganic chemical contaminants. It is strongly recommended that the user test the water periodically (every six months minimum) to verify that the appliance is performing satisfactorily. Routine maintenance is necessary in the form of prefilter, postfilter, and membrane replacement, based on the following guidelines:

- Sediment, Carbon Prefilters, and Carbon Postfilters: Change every six months to one year depending on the feedwater quality.
- RO Membrane: Change it as required based on 90 Percent Rejection.
The recommended maximum service life is 36 months.

B. REPLACING THE FILTER CARTRIDGES

The life of the prefilter cartridge generally depends on the local water conditions (i.e., dirt, rust and/or chlorine levels) while the life of the postfilter cartridge(s) is generally determined by the length of service.

When to Replace the Sediment and Carbon Prefilter Cartridge(s)

- Every six months to one year, based upon your dealer's recommendation and knowledge of the local water conditions.
- A noticeable decrease in water production is an indication that the prefilter requires changing.
- As a rule, private wells require more frequent sediment prefilter changes while softened feed water usually requires only yearly replacement.
- Recommended maximum sediment or sediment/ carbon prefilter service life is one year.

When to Replace the Carbon Prefilter Cartridge

The carbon prefilter reduces free chlorine in the feedwater supply to protect the TFCM membrane from chlorine attack. To find out the chlorine level in a water supply, call the public water supplier.

- With free chlorine levels up to 1 mg/l, the carbon prefilter should be changed every year.
- With free chlorine levels exceeding 1 mg/l, the carbon prefilter should be changed every six months.

When to Replace the Carbon Postfilter Cartridge

- If the filter is being used to control tastes and odors, replace it every year.
- If the filter is being used to reduce chloramines, change it every six months. For critical applications such as aquariums, base the filter change on periodic chloramine (combined chlorine) tests.
- If the filter is being used to meet standards for a regulated organic chemical contaminant, then cartridge replacement should be based on a monitoring program established with a public health agency.

How to Replace the Prefilter and Postfilter Cartridges

- 1) Lift up on the faucet handle to drain the tank. Close the feed-water valve. Wait five (5) minutes for the filtration assembly to completely depressurize.
- 2) Twist the filter cartridge 1/4 turn to the left so that the ears on the cartridge are able to disengage from the head. Firmly pull the cartridge from the head. It may be necessary to twist the cartridge slightly from side to side to help free it.
- 3) Remove the new filter cartridge from its sanitary sealed wrapper. (Double check to see that it is the correct replacement by comparing the labels.)
- 4) Using tap water, food grade silicone lubricant or glycerin, wet the o-ring seals to make cartridge insertion easier.
- 5) Line up the cartridge ears, insert the cartridge and push it into the head until it is fully seated. Twist the cartridge 1/4 turn to the right to lock it into place.
- 6) Open the feedwater valve, and carefully check for leaks.

C. REPLACING THE RO MEMBRANE CARTRIDGE

The life of the RO membrane cartridge depends on the local water conditions and proper maintenance, e.g., regular filter changes. Under typical conditions, the RO membrane life ranges from 18-36 months. Unlike the filter cartridges, the RO membrane cartridge life is not determined by the amount of water used because of its self-cleaning feature.

When to Replace the RO Membrane Cartridge

As determined by an actual Percent Rejection performance test. The suggested minimal Percent Rejection is 90%.

How to Replace the RO Membrane Cartridge

- 1) Close the feedwater valve. Lift up on the faucet handle to drain the tank. Wait five (5) minutes for the filtration assembly to completely depressurize.
- 2) Make sure that there is some slack in the red SFC tubing connected to the fitting at the bottom of the RO membrane cartridge. Twist the cartridge 1/4 turn to the left so that the tubing connection is accessible. (See Fig. 7)
- 3) Remove the red SFC tubing by depressing the small white collet and pulling the tubing away from the fitting.

Note: It is advisable to check the end of the red SFC tubing for nicks or scratches. If any are observed, cut off 1/4" from the end of the tubing with a sharp razor knife.

- 4) Firmly pull the cartridge away from the head. (It may be necessary to twist the cartridge slightly from side to side.)
- 5) Remove the new RO membrane cartridge from its sanitary sealed wrapper. (Double check to see that it is the correct replacement by comparing the labels.)
- 6) Using tap water, food grade silicone lubricant or glycerin, wet the O-ring seals to make cartridge insertion easier.
- 7) Reconnect the red SFC reject tubing by inserting it into the fitting at the bottom of the new RO membrane cartridge as far as it will go. Line up the cartridge ears, insert the cartridge and push it into the head until it is fully seated. Twist the cartridge 1/4 turn to the right to lock it into place.
- 8) Open the feedwater valve, and carefully check for leaks. Carefully inspect the fitting at the bottom of the new RO membrane cartridge.
- 9) Flush membrane of preservative - refer to Section M, Page 9.

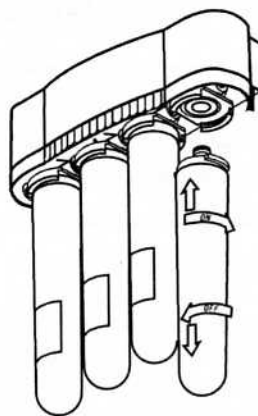
D. SANITIZING THE RO APPLIANCE

To help provide you with the highest quality water from your RO Drinking Water Appliance, it is important to routinely sanitize both the storage tank and the filtration assembly.

WARNING: These procedures are only intended to be part of a routine maintenance program only and are not designed to sanitize systems that have become highly contaminated from misuse.

When to Sanitize the Storage Tank

- Upon start-up as described in the beginning of this manual.
- After any servicing or routine maintenance which involves the RO membrane cartridge, postfilter cartridge(s), storage tank, or faucet.



Remove the red SFC tubing from the fitting before completely removing the RO membrane cartridge

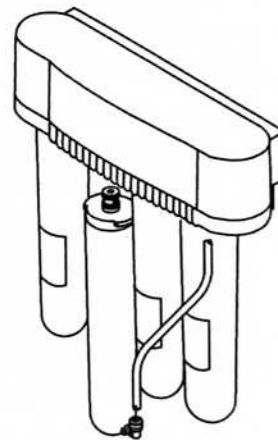


Figure 7

When to Sanitize the Filtration Assembly

- After any servicing or routine maintenance which involves the prefilter cartridge or the RO membrane cartridge.
- After any extended period of non-use (over 30 days) unless the cartridges are stored inside a sealed plastic bag in the refrigerator.

How to Sanitize the Storage Tank

Sanitizing the storage tank generally requires:

- The Tank Sanitizing Unit (P/N 50-011) or an equivalent device such as an empty filter housing with fittings and tubing.
 - Common household bleach (5.25% non-scented).
 - A measuring spoon or a 0-10 ml graduated cylinder.
- 1) Close the feedwater valve and lift up on the faucet handle to empty the water in the storage tank. It should feel light when empty.
 - 2) Shut off the faucet and close the valve at the top of tank. Disconnect the 3/8" yellow tubing from the back for the filtration assembly. (Refer to Fig. 6 on the use of the special "Push-In" connectors.) Remove the tank from its location and drain it into the sink by turning it upside down and opening the valve. Make sure that the outlet fitting is pointing away from your face and into the sink.
 - 3) Make sure that the feedwater tapping valve is completely closed and disconnect the 1/4" orange feedwater tubing from the filtration assembly. Connect the end of the feedwater tubing to the sanitizing device. Connect an extra length of 1/4" tubing to the other end of the sanitizing device. Using the 3/8" x 1/4" union connector, connect the 3/8" yellow tubing from the tank valve fitting to the extra piece of 1/4" tubing. (See Fig. 8)

- 4) Fill the sanitizing device with the following recommended dosage of common household bleach:
 - A standard 2.5 gallon (9.5 liter) tank - 1/2 teaspoon (3 ml)
 - Alternate size tanks - 1/2 teaspoon (3 ml) per 2.5 gallons (9.5 liters) of tank capacity
- 5) Open the feedwater valve to force water and sanitizer into the storage tank. Allow about three (3) minutes to fill a standard 2.5 gallon (9.5 liter) tank. It should feel heavy when it is full.
- 6) The sanitizing agent should remain in the storage tank a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. Close the feedwater valve and the storage tank valve. Disconnect the sanitizing device from the storage tank and feedwater valve. Reinstall the storage tank and reconnect the 1/4" orange feedwater tubing and the 3/8" yellow tubing.
- 7) Open the feedwater valve to pressurize the system. Open the tank valve and lift up on the faucet handle to drain the storage tank of the sanitizing solution. When the storage tank is empty, the faucet should drip steadily.
- 8) Shut off the faucet and allow the storage tank to fill for at least six (6) hours. Drain the storage tank again and discard the water. The appliance should be ready to use as soon as the tank refills. If any objectionable taste is noticed, then drain the storage tank again and allow it to refill.

How to Sanitize the Filtration Assembly

Sanitizing the Filtration Assembly generally requires:

- A new prefilter cartridge
- Common household bleach (5.25% non-scented)
- A standard eyedropper or equivalent

- 1) Close the feedwater valve and lift up on the faucet handle to empty the storage tank.
- 2) Follow the instructions on changing the prefilter cartridge.
- 3) Before installing the new cartridge, use an eyedropper to inject one teaspoonful (approximately 5 ml) of household bleach into the center opening of the filter cartridge. The prefilter is located just before the RO membrane cartridge. (See Fig. 9)
- 4) Open the feedwater valve and allow the appliance to operate for at least six hours. Drain the storage tank and discard the water. The appliance should be ready to use as soon as the storage tank refills. If any objectionable taste is noticed, then drain the storage tank again and allow it to refill.

E. LONG TERM NON-USE

If the RO appliance is to be left unused for a long period of time (greater than 30 days), follow this procedure:

- 1) Lift up on the faucet handle to drain the storage tank and close the feedwater valve. Wait five (5) minutes for the filtration assembly to depressurize.
- 2) Remove all of the filter cartridges. Turn the cartridges upside down in the sink to drain out as much water from them as possible.
- 3) Place the cartridges in an air tight plastic bag and store them in the refrigerator. **Important: The cartridges must be not be allowed to freeze because permanent damage may occur.**
- 4) When the RO appliance is ready to be put back into service, reinstall the filter cartridges by matching the symbols on the top of the cartridge labels with the ones on the filtration assembly heads. Sanitize the storage tank as described in the previous section. The filtration assembly can be sanitized at this time if so desired.
- 5) Follow the start up procedure outlined in the previous section.

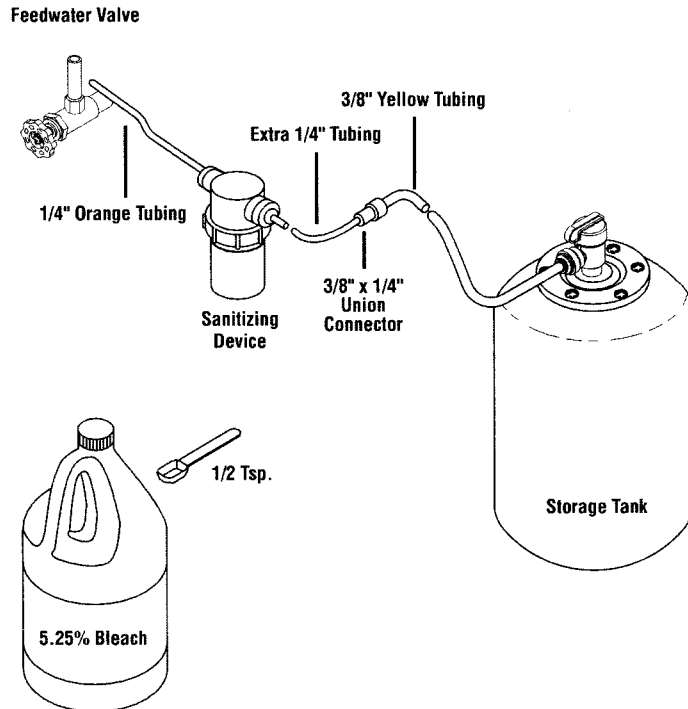


Figure 8

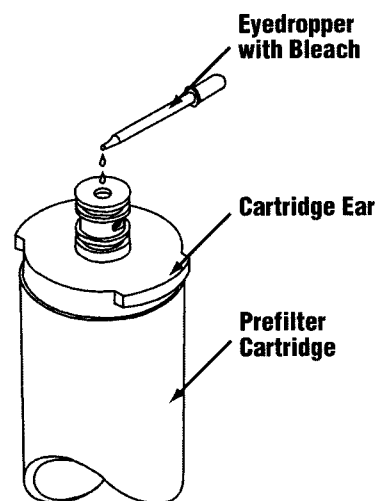


Figure 9

Performance Data Sheet

Model: Micromax 6000 and 6500 TFC

Reverse Osmosis / Activated Carbon Drinking Water Appliance



Systems tested and certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI Standard 58 and against NSF/ANSI Standard 42 for the reduction of the claims specified on the Performance Data Sheet.

These systems have been tested according to NSF/ANSI Standards 42 and 58 for the reduction of the substances listed below. The concentration of the indicated substances in water entering the system was reduced to a concentration less than or equal to the permissible limit for water leaving the system as specified in NSF/ANSI Standards 58 and 42.

Contaminant Reduction Performance

Substance Reduction	Average Influent Challenge	Influent Challenge Concentration. Units apply ** to each row	Product Water	NSF Reduction Requirement	Average % Reduction	Max. Effluent	Min. % Reduction
Cyst	90615	Minimum 50,000 /mL	10.0	99.95%	99.98	18	99.98
Arsenic (pentavalent)	0.32	0.30 mg/L ± 10%	0.0033	0.01	98.90	0.0051	98.3
Barium	9.6	10 mg/L ± 10%	0.067	2.00	99.30	0.084	99.1
Cadmium	0.029	0.03 mg/L ± 10%	0.0004	0.005	98.60	0.0008	97.2
Chromium, (Hexavalent)	0.30	0.3 mg/L ± 10 % (added as hexavalent)	0.005	0.1	98.30	0.009	97.0
Chromium, (Trivalent)	0.31	0.3 mg/L ± 10 % (added as trivalent)	0.001	0.1	99.50	0.002	99.4
Copper	3.1	3.0 mg/L ± 10%	0.04	1.3	98.70	0.082	97.4
Fluoride	8.1	8.0 mg/L ± 10%	0.33	1.5	95.80	0.50	93.8
Lead	0.15	0.15 mg/L ± 10%	0.004	0.01	97.50	0.010	93.4
Radium 226/228	25 pCi/L	25 pCi/L ± 10%	5 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	80.00	5 pCi/L	80
Selenium	0.1	0.10 mg/L ± 10% (added as 1/2 selenite and 1/2 selenate)	0.006	0.05	94.00	0.009	91.2
Turbidity	89	11 ± 1 NTU	0.25	0.5 NTU	99.70	0.41	99.5
TDS	740	750 mg/L ± 40 mg/L (added as sodium chloride)	43	75%**	94.00	N/A	N/A
Chlorine Taste and Odor (Post Filter)	1.9	2.0 mg/L ± 10%	0.08	≥50%	95.70	0.24	0.87

Note that while the testing was performed under standard laboratory conditions, actual performance may vary

Ionics Micromax 6000 and 6500 TFC

Application Guidelines/Water Supply Parameters				
Membrane Type	TFCM	Water Supply Parameters		
Water Supply: chlorinated or non-chlorinated		Chemical	Limit	
		Hardness	<350 mg/L	
Water Pressure	40 - 100 psi (276 - 690 kPa)	Iron	<0.1 mg/L	
Water Temperature (Cold water use only)	40° - 100°F (4.4° - 38°C)	Manganese	<0.05 mg/L	
pH Range	4.0 - 11.0	Hydrogen Sulfide	0	
Maximum TDS Level	2000	Turbidity	<1 NTU	

System Production: 8.28 gal/day (31.3 L/day)

Chlorine Taste and Odor capacity of Post filter: 2,500 gallons (9,463 liters)

System Efficiency: 13.06%. Efficiency rating means the percentage of the influent water to the system that is available to the user as reverse osmosis treated water under operating conditions that approximate typical daily usage.

CAUTION: To reduce the risks associated with water leakage, which if not avoided, may result in property damage — check with your plumbing professional to verify that water pressure is less than 100 psi.

Components	
Sediment Prefilter:	5 Micron Depth / Activated Carbon
Membrane Type:	Thin Film Composite (TFCM)
Carbon Postfilter:	Activated Carbon
Tank Capacity:	2.22 gal max.
See parts diagram on other side for details.	

Note that while the testing was performed under standard laboratory conditions, actual performance may vary

This system shall only be used for arsenic reduction on chlorinated water supplies containing detectable residual free chlorine at the system inlet

WARNING : Do not use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system. Systems certified for cyst reduction may be used on disinfected waters that may contain filterable cysts.

Change carbon cartridges every 6 months. Flush new cartridge for 5 minutes. Change the reverse osmosis element every three years. Flush new element as described in Section M of the Owner's Manual. It is essential that installation, operational, maintenance and filter replacement requirements be carried out for this product to perform as advertised. Failure to do so may result in product failure and property damage including leakage and will void warranty.

Important Quality Assurance Requirements

These Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Appliances contain treatment components that are critical for effective reduction of Total Dissolved Solids as well as inorganic contaminants. Test the water a minimum of every 6 months to verify that the appliance is performing satisfactorily.

A built in Percent Rejection (PR) water quality monitor is available* to provide the user with a means to test the water at any time, or your dealer may offer a semi-annual testing service.

This reverse osmosis system contains a replaceable component (part number 66-5706PRI) critical to the efficiency of the system. Replacement of the reverse osmosis component should be with one of identical specifications, as defined by the manufacturer, to provide you with the same efficiency and contaminant reduction performance.

* as an option at additional cost

Micromax 6000 and 6500 TFC

Systems must be installed and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommended procedures and guidelines
See Warranty card.

Failure to install or operate your filter system in accordance with these use instructions or any other installation or use instructions accompanying this product may result in product failure and property damage, including water leakage and will void warranty.

These systems have been tested for the treatment of water containing pentavalent arsenic (also known as As (V), As (+5), or arsenate) at concentrations of 0.30 mg/L or less. This system reduces pentavalent arsenic, but may not reduce other forms of arsenic. This system is to be used on water supplies containing a detectable free chlorine residual at the system inlet or on water supplies that have been demonstrated to contain only pentavalent arsenic. Treatment with chloramine (combined chlorine) is not sufficient to ensure complete conversion of trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. Please see the Arsenic Facts section of the Performance Data Sheet for further information.

Arsenic fact section

Arsenic (abbreviated As) is found naturally in some well water. Arsenic in water has no color, taste or odor. It must be measured by a lab test. Public water utilities must have their water tested for arsenic. You can get the results from your water utility. If you have your own well, you can have the water tested. The local health department or the state environmental health agency can provide a list of certified labs. The cost is typically \$15 to \$30. Information about arsenic in water can be found on the internet at the US Environmental Protection Agency website:
www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic.html

There are two forms of arsenic: pentavalent arsenic (also called As(V) or As+5), and arsenate) and trivalent arsenic (also called As(III), As(+3), and arsenite). In well water, arsenic may be pentavalent, trivalent, or a combination of both. Special sampling procedures are needed for a lab to determine what type and how much of each type of arsenic is in the water. Check with the labs in your area to see if they can provide this type of service.

Reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment systems do not remove trivalent arsenic from water very well. RO systems are very effective at reducing pentavalent arsenic. A free chlorine residual will rapidly convert trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. Other water treatment chemicals such as ozone and potassium permanganate will also change trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. A combined chlorine residual (also called chloramines) may not convert all the trivalent arsenic. If you get your water from a public water utility, contact the utility to find out if free chlorine or combined chlorine is used in

The Micromax 6500 system is designed to reduce pentavalent arsenic. It will not convert trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. The system was tested in a lab. Under those conditions, the system reduced [0.30 mg/L (ppm) or 0.050 mg/L (ppm)] pentavalent arsenic to 0.010 mg/L (ppm) (the USEPA standard for drinking water) or less. The performance of the system may be different at your installation. Have the treated water tested for arsenic to check if the system is working properly.

The pentavalent arsenic reduction component of this system must be replaced at the end of its useful life of three years. The replacement component 66-5706PRI can be purchased from the original point of purchase or from Ionics U. S. Water Group at 925.456.7000.

Ionics Micromax 6000 and 6500 TFC

Failure to install or operate your filter system in accordance with these use instructions or any other installation or use instructions accompanying this product may result in product failure and property damage, including water leakage and will void warranty.

Routine Maintenance

Sediment Prefilter and Carbon Postfilter:

Change at a minimum of six months depending on feed water quality.

Membrane: Change as required based on periodic TDS rejection tests or an on-site monitor (PR). The maximum recommended service life is 36 months. If a Percent Rejection (PR) Monitor is not used, then your dealer may offer a semi-annual testing service.

Warranty

Entire System: **10 years**

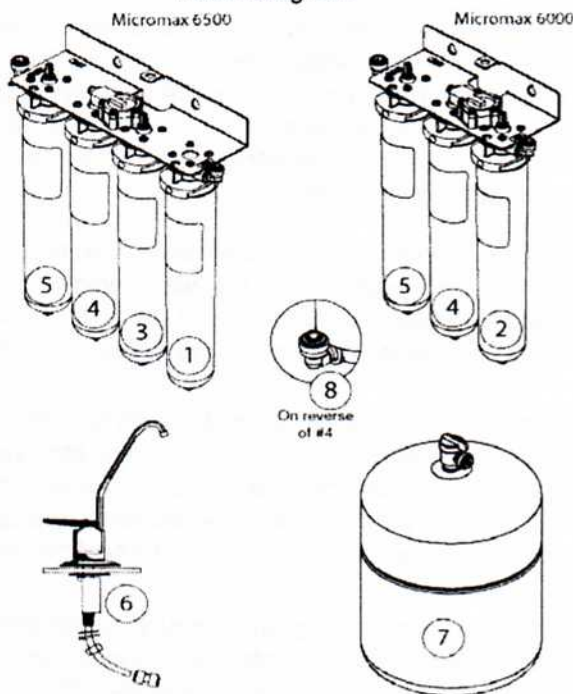
R. O. Membrane: **2 years**
Service life of membrane varies with local water conditions, and is thus not warranted.

Parts Diagram

Parts List

- 1) Sediment Prefilter P/N 47-126001PRI (Micromax 6500)
- 2) Sediment Prefilter PN 47-124001PRI (Micromax 6000)
- 3) Carbon Prefilter P/N 47-125001PRI (Micromax 6500)
- 4) TFCM Membrane P/N 66-5706PRI (Micromax 6000/6500)
- 5) Carbon Postfilter P/N 47-227001PRI (Micromax 6000/6500)
- 6) Faucet P/N 69888-50 (Micromax 6000/6500)
- 7) Storage Tank P/N 56-11127 (Micromax 6000/6500)
- 8) SFC HF Flow Control P/N 52-318212 (Micromax 6000/6500)

Faucet % Rejection Monitor
(Optional/not shown)



California residents: Please visit the www.ionicsfidelity.com site or call 925.456.7000 to obtain prices of replacement parts.

Parts and service available from

Ionics U. S. Water Group

1971 Rutan Dr.
Livermore, CA 94550
925.456.7000
Fax: 925.456.7010

Visit us at www.ionicsfidelity.com

Seller: _____ Buyer: _____